

guide the saying attributed, perhaps
erroneously,¹ to Riche-
lieu : " Give me six lines written by the most
honest man
in the world, and I will find in them enough to
have him
hanged."

Henry Vizetelly, to whom his son forwarded
"The
Speaker" while the controversy continued,
observed with
some surprise Mr. Quiller-Couch's assertion
that the public
conscience would not permit a repetition of such
proceedings
as had been taken against him. He thereupon
wrote to Mr.
Quiller-Couch saying that in his opinion the
public con-
science could only find expression through the
press, and
that in the event of a new prosecution the press
would again
remain silent until the "National Vigilants"
had secured
a verdict, when it would once more join in
approving the
"vindication of the law." That view was shared
by Vize-
telly's son. Indeed, though Zola had been so
well received
in London, even by some of the provincial
journalists who
attended the Institute's Congress, though, too,
newspaper
men of education had come to a truer
perception of his aims,
and several wrote very favourably about his
more recent
books, it remained (quite certain that he still
had numerous
enemies on all sides. At the close of that
year, 1893, or
more correctly on the first morning of the
ensuing one,
Henry Vizetelly died, and immediately
afterwards another
controversy began, this time in the London "

Daily Chronicle/ The chief features of the prosecutions of 1888 and 1889 were recalled by Robert Buchanan, Frank Harris, and George Moore, the first of whom dwelt on the attitude of the press with respect both to those proceedings and to Zola generally. Various protests arose, and, according to some

¹ See Edouard Fournier's " L'Esprit dans l'Histoire," Paris, 1860, p. 229.